

Activity: Resource Protection

ACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

Subactivity		2002 Actual Amount	2003 Estimate Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2004 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) / Dec(-) from 2003 Amount
Resource Mgt	\$	33,000	47,301	+256	+589	48,146	+845
Planning	FTE	225	252	0	0	252	0
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	\$	11,930	12,112	+91	+2,595	14,798	+2,686
	FTE	85	83	0	+7	90	+7
Hazardous Materials Mgt	\$	16,687	16,814	+146	-234	16,726	-88
	FTE	127	121	0	0	121	0
Totals	\$	61,617	76,227	+493	+2,950	79,670	+3,443
	FTE	437	456	0	+7	463	+7

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Resource Protection activity funds land use planning and compliance processes required by the *National Environmental Policy Act* and *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*. This activity supports all mission goals from the Department's Draft Strategic Plan by enabling the BLM to manage resources to enhance resource use, resource protection, recreation use, and serving communities. For example, the law enforcement subactivity supports the Serving Communities mission goal from the Department's Draft Strategic Plan by providing for the protection of the lives, resources and property. Key intermediate outcome measures of performance include reducing the number of illegal incidences leading to damage or loss to Federal or private property located on Bureau-managed or influenced lands (see the performance summaries at that end of each subactivity discussion).

Resource protection programs provide for the protection and safety of public land users and environmentally sensitive resources. They also provide for protection from criminal and other non-lawful activities and the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of the effects of hazardous material releases and other dangers on the public lands. The land use planning function is based on collaboration with local communities and State and tribal governments, as well as on good science-based analysis.

Activity: Resource Protection**Subactivity: Resource Management Planning****SUBACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)**

	2002 Actual Amount	2003 Estimate Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2004 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2003 Amount
\$(000)	33,000	47,301	+256	+589	48,146	+845
FTE	225	252	0	0	252	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2004 budget request for Resource Management Planning is \$48,146,000 and 252 FTE.

The BLM's land use plans provide land use allocations and management direction for every land and resource-based action on public lands. This subactivity supports the Resource Use mission goal from the Department's Draft Strategic Plan, by enabling the BLM to manage or influence public resources to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value. This subactivity also supports both the Resource Protection and the Recreation mission goals. Key intermediate outcome measures include increasing the percent of areas with energy resources available for exploration and development that are covered by current management plans (see Resource Management Planning performance summary at that end of this subactivity discussion). In 2004, the BLM will build on progress made since 2001 in making developing and updating plans through close communication, cooperation, and consultation with local citizens, stakeholders, and county, State, and tribal and other Federal agencies. The Resource Management Planning program in 2004 will ensure that:

- Sound resource management decisions are based on land use plans that address public needs and concerns, resource development needs, and land condition. Sound decisions also incorporate regional analyses and the best available scientific data and information.
- Mechanisms are in place for monitoring and assessing the effects of the BLM's actions on the health of the public lands.
- Collaborative partnerships are developed and maintained for public land management, resulting in land use plans that are coordinated and consistent with the plans of local and tribal governments, as well as State and other Federal agencies.
- New plans, plan revisions, and plan amendments are prepared as needed and are consistent with planning guidelines. Integrated multi-jurisdictional regional planning efforts are emphasized where appropriate.
- The most critical plans and amendments are expedited to address national energy needs and management of sensitive resources.

The focus of the planning program in 2004 will be on addressing national issues such as renewable and non-renewable energy development; urban growth; the mitigation of both the effects of wildland fire and the accumulation of hazardous fuels; and endangered species consultation through collaborative planning efforts with tribal, State, other Federal and local community governments, as well as local citizens and stakeholders.

In 2004, 62 percent of the Resource Management Planning budget (\$30 million) will be allocated to specific land use planning projects (see 2004 Project Summary Table below for a listing of the major projects). The remaining 38 percent (\$18 million) serves as program funding for the BLM National, State, and field offices. BLM uses this funding to maintain existing land use plans with minor plan amendments, tracking the implementation of land use plan decisions, monitoring results, and evaluating land use plans.

Nearly all 262 million acres of public lands and 700 million acres of Federal mineral estate managed by the BLM are included in land use plans that guide resource allocations and day-to-day decision-making. Over the past two decades, the magnitude and complexity of resource issues relating to management of public lands have grown at a rate that exceeded the BLM's ability to resolve existing land use conflicts, much less complete and maintain the systematic and comprehensive planning needed to meet expected demands over the next several decades. Most of the Bureau's land use plans were developed in the 1970s and 1980s and are now being updated to adequately address current resource demands and conditions. Changing demands and conditions include:

- Increasing demand for new energy sources as evidenced by the development of coalbed methane and the likelihood of thousands of new deep gas wells.
- New additions to the National Landscape Conservation System.
- New standards to implement the Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act.
- Listing of additional species under the Endangered Species Act.
- Rapid population growth in the West resulting in changed economic and social conditions.

In 2004, the BLM will be in the fourth year of a major effort to update its land use plans. The Bureau expects to have completed 35 new land use plans and 170 plan amendments over this four-year period. Additional information on the Resource Management Planning program, including a map showing plans initiated since 2001s, appears in the General Section (Section I).

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM was provided an increase of \$7 million in 2002 to develop new and ongoing land use plans, revisions, and plan amendments. Planning projects focused on mandates from Congress, the Administration, and the courts, as well as high-priority national issues such as energy development and newly designated conservation areas. The BLM exceeded expectations for several key outputs (evaluating land use plans, completing preparation plans, and completing scoping reports). However, the BLM experienced delays for other outputs, primarily because partners (States, counties, and others) requested additional time to better contribute to the collaborative process.

In 2002, major accomplishments in this program included the following:

- Completed evaluations of all of its 162 existing land use plans. A plan evaluation is used to determine whether a land use plan still serves as an effective guide for the management of the public lands. Evaluations are used to prioritize new planning starts and identify plan amendment needs over the 10-year planning schedule.
- Completed 26 land use plan amendments and entered the final stages of 6 land use plans.
- Developed technology to improve the planning and NEPA processes and to make better business decisions. For example, in Colorado, two field offices tested the Computer Assisted Resource Assessment Tool which enables specialists and managers to analyze and incorporate special data into NEPA documents.
- Encouraged renewable energy development by amending land use plans to allow for the testing and development of wind energy farms. Wind energy production was not addressed in older land use plans and this increasingly popular source of energy is being analyzed in the context of its benefits and compatibility with other resource values.
- Worked with local communities to address issues that were of great concern to them. For example, in Nevada, BLM completed the Southern Washoe County Urban Interface Plan Amendment, a collaborative, multi-jurisdictional planning effort with Washoe County and other agencies, in an area of rapid urban growth and wildland community interface. Washoe County helped lead the planning process thus gaining wide public support in this effort to promote orderly growth while retaining key open space and quality of life for local residents.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2003, the BLM expects to complete or initiate the following planning projects:

- Complete eleven new land use plans: Gila Box NCA and Las Cienegas National Conservation Area RMP (AZ); Headwaters Forest Preserve Management Plan (CA); Lower Potomac River Coordinated Management Plan (VA); Judith, Valley, and Phillips RMP (MT); Farmington RMP (NM); Nevada Test and Training Range RMP and Red Rock NCA GMP (NV); Lakeview RMP and Southeastern Oregon RMP (OR); Snake River RMP (WY).
- Amend 55 existing land use plans.
- Initiate the development of 8 new land use plans to be completed over the next three years.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

	2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000)	48,146	+589
FTE	252	0

The 2004 budget change for Resource Management Planning is \$48,146,000 and 252 FTE, a program increase of +\$589,000 from the 2003 requested level.

Land Use Planning, (+\$1,000,000) - These funds would contribute to the Resource Use mission goal from the Department's Draft Strategic Plan by increasing the area of BLM-managed lands and waters with current resource management plans in place. These funds also support the Department's intermediate goal of improving information and assessments used for decision-making. The additional funds will enable the BLM to initiate a new land use plan in Lander, Wyoming, which will address energy development and other natural resource issues.

In 2004, the Bureau expects to use the total request of \$48 million to complete new 18 plans and amend 47 existing plans begun in prior years. BLM will also continue the development or amendment of 75 plans that are currently underway and initiate an additional 13 plans. New land use plans and amendments of existing plans will address demands for increased oil, gas, and coal leasing; fire and fuels management; public health and safety; mandated plans for National Conservation Areas and National Monuments; and early avoidance or resolution of prospective litigation, appeals, and protests.

Additional funds will help bring the BLM land use planning process into an electronic business climate and allow better public access to decision making. These advancements will support standardization as required in Executive Order 12906, as well as building Geographic Information System capability consistent with the BLM's policy. This technology is critical to the BLM's goal of improving the quality and accessibility of resource information while reducing planning costs.

The BLM and U.S. Geological Survey will continue to ensure that the most up-to-date science and assessment information is incorporated into the BLM's land use plans. The USGS has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with BLM and will work with the BLM to review scientific information in the land use plans and ensure the quality of each plan. As the lead science agency for the Department, the USGS will help the BLM, where feasible, to obtain important research and assessment information to produce high-quality land use plans.

All major proposed 2004 planning projects are shown in the 2004 Project Summary Table (below).

Information Technology Reductions, (-\$411,000) – The Department and BLM are undertaking significant information technology reforms to: improve the management of IT investments, enhance the security of IT systems and information, and realize short and long-term efficiencies and savings. The Department is taking a corporate approach that will include consolidated purchases of hardware and software, consolidation of support functions including helpdesks, e-mail support, web services, and training. Savings will be possible by reducing, but not eliminating, IT support services at Bureau field offices and consolidating these services at the national level.

Reductions to specific BLM IT systems are also proposed. These reductions are possible because of deferring or canceling system enhancements on the Management Information System; the Federal Human Resource Information System; the Smart Card program; the Corporate Metadata Repository; the IT Enterprise Information Portal; LAWNET, which tracks law enforcement incidents and responses; Tivoli, a management tool that permits updates of software from remote locations; Nobility, which standardizes the Bureau's efforts to automate the NEPA process, and in the case of this program the BLM Land Use Planning system.

2004 PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE - LAND USE PLANNING

State	Planning Effort	2003 (\$000)	Change (+/- \$000)	2004 (\$000)	Completion Date (FY)	Public Concerns
AK	Ring of Fire RMP - Anchorage	1,300	(500)	800	2005	Oil&Gas Leasing, Recreation, Wilderness, Wild & Scenic Rivers, Subsistence
	East Alaska RMP - Glennallen	524	0	524	2005	Mineral Leasing, Off Highway Vehicles, Recreation
	Kobuck-Seward Peninsula RMP	0	390	390	2006	Oil&Gas Leasing, Coal Leasing, Minerals, Off Highway Vehicles
	Total	1,824	(110)	1,714		
AZ	Agua Fria NM RMP, Bradshaw Amendment	1,309	(659)	650	2005	Cultural, Recreation, Urban Interface
	Grand Canyon-Parashant NM RMP, Vermillion Cliffs NM RMP, & Arizona Strip RMP Revision	840	0	840	2005	Transportation, Access, Range Health, Restoration, Visitor Use, Wilderness
	Lake Havasu RMP	434	166	600	2005	Resource Protection, Recreation, Transportation, Access
	Ironwood NM RMP, Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan Amendment	900	(200)	700	2005	Transportation, Access, Utility Corridors, Special Status Species, Range Health, Recreation, Wilderness
	Sonoran Desert NM RMP, Phoenix South RMP	1,000	(100)	900	2005	Transportation, Access, Utility Corridors, Special Status Species, Range Health, Recreation, Wilderness
	Yuma FO RMP Revision	0	400	400	2006	OHV, Recreation, Urban/wildland Interface

State	Planning Effort	2003 (\$000)	Change (+/- \$000)	2004 (\$000)	Completion Date (FY)	Public Concerns
	San Pedro Riparian NCA RMP Development	0	100	100	2006	Livestock Grazing, Recreation, Resource Protection/Restoration
	Total	4,483	(293)	4,190		
CA	California Coastal NM RMP	264	(139)	125	2004	Wildlife, Cultural Resources, Interagency Management
	Santa Rosa - San Jacinto NM RMP	670	(620)	50	2004	Legislative Requirement, Special Status Species, Wilderness
	NE California RMPs: Alturas, Surprise, and Eagle Lake	1,450	(350)	1,100	2005	Range, Riparian, Habitat, Recreation, Special Status Species
	King Range NCA RMP	220	(120)	100	2004	Special Status Species, Recreation, Land Tenure, Wilderness
	Ukiah RMP	250	0	250	2005	Land Tenure, Fire, Recreation, Geothermal Energy, Utility Corridors
	E San Diego County RMP	208	(8)	200	2006	Grazing, Special Status Species, Recreation, Native American Cultural Resources
CA	Hollister RMP Revision	0	200	200	2006	Oil & Gas, Fire Management, Recreation, Land Tenure
	Folsom RMP	0	233	233	2007	Forestry, Urban Interface, Wildlife
	Total	3,062	(804)	2,258		
CO	Colorado Canyon NCA RMP	174	(56)	118	2004	Legislative Requirement, Wilderness, Recreation
	Glenwood Springs, Roan Plateau Area Plan Amendment	135	(35)	100	2004	Transfer of Naval Oil Shale Reserves, Oil&Gas leasing, Wilderness
	Gunnison Gorge NCA RMP	250	(160)	90	2004	Legislative Mandate, Recreation, Wilderness
	Canyons of the Ancients NM RMP	519	(119)	400	2005	Cultural Resources, Recreation
	Northwest Colorado Coalbed Methane Assessment	350	0	350	2004	Coalbed Methane, Special Status Species, Groundwater
	Vermillion Basin RMP Amendment	0	455	455	2005	Oil & Gas Leasing, Recreation, Wilderness
	Uncompahgre RMP Revision	0	313	313	2006	Oil & Coalbed Methane, OHV, Recreation, Land Health
	Grand Junction & Little Snake (Bangs Canyon- South Shale Ridge) Amendments	61	141	202	2005	Wilderness, Multiple Resource Issues

State	Planning Effort	2003 (\$000)	Change (+/- \$000)	2004 (\$000)	Completion Date (FY)	Public Concerns
	CO Travel Management RMP Amendments	0	100	100	2004	Travel Management, Recreation
	Total	1,489	639	2,128		
ES	Mississippi & Alabama	75	0	75	2004	Mineral Leasing
	Western New York	0	150	150	2006	Natural Gas Leasing
	Total	75	150	225		
ID	Craters of the Moon	327	(84)	243	2004	Recreation, joint with NPS Service
	Birds of Prey NCA RMP	511	(170)	341	2005	Legislative Requirement, Special Status Species, National Guard Activities
	Bruneau RMP	564	(66)	498	2005	Recreation, Urban Interface
	Pocatello/Malad RMP Revision	940	(139)	801	2005	Land Tenure, Recreation, Mineral Leasing
	Cottonwood RMP	0	200	200	2006	Economic Sustainability of Local Communities, Tribal Trust, ROW Corridors
	Coeur D'Alene RMP	0	200	200	2006	Economic Sustainability of Local Communities, Tribal Trust, ROW Corridors
	Total	2,342	(59)	2,283		
MT	Dillon RMP	800	(300)	500	2005	Litigation, Oil&Gas Leasing, Vegetation, Watershed, Special Mgt. Areas, Special Status Species
MT	Upper Missouri River Breaks NM RMP	1,000	(400)	600	2005	Lewis & Clark Sites, Visitor Use, Transportation, Oil&Gas, Wildlife
	Butte RMP Revision	800	(200)	600	2006	Oil&Gas Leasing, Wind Energy, Wildlife, Recreation, Watershed.
	Miles City Field Office RMP	0	650	650	2007	Transportation Planning, Forest Health, Special Status Species
	Total	2,600	(250)	2,350		
NM	Socorro RMP Revision	437	(12)	425	2004	Oil&Gas, Recreation, Urban Interface, Special Status Species
	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks NM Interdisciplinary Activity Plan	150	44	194	2004	Administratively Required, Watershed Restoration, Land Tenure, Recreation, Urban Interface, Native American
	Las Cruces Field Office RMP Revision	0	600	600	2006	Renewable Energy, ROW Corridors, Land Tenure Adjustment, Recreation
	National Guard Withdrawal	0	15	15	2004	Land Tenure Adjustment
	Total	587	647	1,234		

State	Planning Effort	2003 (\$000)	Change (+/- \$000)	2004 (\$000)	Completion Date (FY)	Public Concerns
NV	Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails NCA RMP	373	(123)	250	2004	Legislative Requirement, Recreation, Wilderness
	Ely RMP	0	520	520	2007	Energy & Minerals Leasing, Watershed, Special Status Species
	Winnemucca RMP	500	100	600	2006	Land Tenure, Energy, Fire, Recreation
	Pine Nut Mountain Plan Amendment	301	(151)	150	2004	Urban Interface, Recreation, Vegetation Mgmt., Fire
	Sunrise Landfill	0	25	25	2004	Land Tenure
	Total	1,174	371	1,545		
OR	Steens Coop Mgmt Area Plan /Andrews RMP	903	(153)	750	2004	Legislative Requirement, Recreation, Grazing
	Upper Deschutes RMP Revision	455	295	750	2004	Restoration, Recreation, Minerals
	Western Washington RMP	550	(380)	170	2006	Energy & Mineral Leasing, Land Tenure
	SE Oregon RMP Implementation Plan	0	45	45	2004	Grazing, Special Designations
OR	Lakeview RMP Implementation Plan	30	15	45	2004	Recreation, Special Status Species
	Owyhee Wild & Scenic River Plan Amendment	20	55	75	2005	Court Ordered, Wild & Scenic River, Water Quality
	Total	1,958	(123)	1,835		
UT	Price River RMP	1,097	(397)	700	2004	Oil&Gas Leasing, Coal, Wilderness, Special Status Species, Recreation,
UT	Richfield RMP Revision	1,031	(331)	700	2005	Recreation, Wilderness, Special Status Species
	Vernal RMP Revision	841	(201)	640	2004	Oil&Gas Leasing, Recreation, Special Status Species, Wilderness
	Moab & Monticello RMPs	840	0	840	2006	Recreation, Special Status Species
	Kanab RMP Revision & Travel Plan Amendments	0	800	800	2006	Oil&Gas Leasing, Recreation, Special Status Species
	Cedar City Field Office RMP	0	50	50	2007	Grazing, Recreation, Wild Horses, Special Status Species
	Total	3,809	(79)	3,730		
WY	Pinedale RMP Revision	1,259	(697)	562	2004	Oil&Gas Leasing, Urban Interface, Special Status Species, Recreation
	Rawlins RMP Revision	1,259	(634)	625	2004	Oil&Gas Leasing, Urban Interface, Special Status Species,

State	Planning Effort	2003 (\$000)	Change (+/- \$000)	2004 (\$000)	Completion Date (FY)	Public Concerns
	NE Wyoming Regional Assessments (Buffalo and Casper)	250	370	620	2006	Preparation for Land Use Plan Development
	SW Wyoming Regional Assessments (Rawlins, Pinedale, Kemmerer, Rock Springs)	500	150	650	2006	Preparation for Land Use Plan Development
	Kemmerer RMP Revision	1,300	(644)	656	2006	Oil&Gas Leasing, Coal, Urban Interface, Special Status Species, Recreation
	Casper RMP Revision	1,200	(532)	668	2006	Oil&Gas Leasing, Coal, Special Status Species, Recreation
	Lander RMP	0	600	600	2007	Oil&Gas Leasing, Special Status Species, Wildland Urban Interface
	Total	5,768	(1387)	4,381		
	Plans Subtotal	29,171		27,873		
BW	Vegetation Management EIS	200		200		Vegetation Treatments: Prescribed Burning, Biological Control, Cultural Practices, Mechanical, Chemical
	Threatened & Endangered Species Consultation on Land use plans	2,000		2,000		Plan Amendments to Address Compliance with the Endangered Species Act
	Bureau-wide and State Program Support*	13,826		18,005		
	BW Subtotal	16,026		20,205		
	Funding Level of Projects Completed In 2003	2,104				Funds for Projects Completed in FY2003
	BLM TOTAL	47,301	777	48,078		

Notes: The cost estimates in the previous table are subject to change, depending on changing priorities and the refinement of the scope and schedule of the individual planning projects. BW - Bureau-wide or multi-State assessments, Environmental Impact Statements, or support costs.

* Program support includes funding for the BLM National, State, and field offices. BLM uses this funding to maintain existing land use plans with minor plan amendments, tracking the implementation of land use plan decisions, monitoring results, and evaluating land use plans. Funding will increase between 2003 and 2004 as the Bureau places more emphasis on keeping plans current through evaluations, minor amendments, and monitoring.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Protection**

End Outcome Goal: Improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources that are DOI managed or influenced in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allotment and use of water.

Intermediate Outcome Goal 2: Improve information base, resource management and technical assistance.

Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Management Plans: Percent acres of DOI [BLM] management units with current resource management plans.	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A

End Outcome Goal: Sustain biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allotment and use of water.

End Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Percent of species of management concern that are managed to self-sustaining levels, in cooperation with affected States and others, as defined in approved management plans.	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A

DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Use

End Outcome Goal: Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value – energy.

Intermediate Outcome Goal 4: Improve information base, resource management and technical assistance.

Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Management Plans: Increase percent of areas with energy resources available for exploration and development that are covered by current management plans based on land use plan evaluations.	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A

End Outcome Goal: Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value – non-energy.

Intermediate Outcome Goal 4: Improve information and assessments used for decision-making

Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Management Plans: Increase percent of areas available for non-energy mineral resource exploration and development that are covered by current management plan based on land use plan evaluations.	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

End Outcome Goal: Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value – forage.

Intermediate Outcome Goal 4: Improve information base, resource management and technical assistance.

Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Management Plans: Increase percent of areas available for livestock grazing that are covered by current management plans based on land use plan evaluations.	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A

End Outcome Goal: Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value – forest products.

Intermediate Outcome Goal 4: Improve information base, resource management and technical assistance.

Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Management Plans: Increase the % of areas available for forest and woodland production that are covered by current management plans based on land use plan evaluations.	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A

DOI Strategic Goal: Recreation

End Outcome Goal: Ensure a quality experience and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed or partnered lands and waters.

Intermediate Outcome Goal 4: Improve assessment and information for decision making.

Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Management Plans: Increase the % of areas available for recreation opportunities that are covered by current management plans based on land use plan evaluations.	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Primary Outputs funded by this subactivity:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Evaluate Land Use Plans (number).	87	48	50	8	11	+3
Complete Preparation Plan for Land Use Planning Activities (number).	46	10	11	11	15	+4
Complete Land Use Plan Scoping Report and Planning Criteria (number).	6	27	30	16	19	+3
Prepare Draft Land Use Plan and Draft EIS (number).	2	8	3	18	24	+6
Prepare Proposed Land Use Plan and Final EIS (number).	1	3	2	9	19	+10
Resolve Land Use Plan Protests and Prepare ROD (number).	1	7	0	11	18	+7
Prepare Draft EIS Level Land Use Plan Amendment (number).	5	22	8	41	4	-37
Prepare Final EIS Level Land Use Plan and ROD (number).	4	11	5	25	22	-3
Prepare EA Level Land Use Plan Amendment and Decision Record (number).	33	52	21	30	25	-5
<i>These outputs measure all accomplishments of the Resource Management Planning program, including minor amendments and plans which are not listed in the previous 2004 Project Summary Table, which focuses on just the major planning projects.</i>						

Activity: Resource Protection

Subactivity: Resource Protection and Law Enforcement

SUBACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)

	2002 Actual Amount	2003 Estimate Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2004 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2003 Amount
\$(000)	11,930	12,112	+91	+2,595	14,798	+2,686
FTE	85	83	0	+7	90	+7

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2004 budget request for Resource Protection and Law Enforcement is \$14,798,000 and 90 FTE.

This subactivity supports the Serving Communities mission goal from the Department's Draft Strategic Plan by providing for the protection of the public lands and its resources, the protection of employees and private individuals from criminal and other unlawful activities, and the apprehension and prosecution of violators. Key intermediate outcome measures of performance include increasing public safety and resource protection through a reduction in the loss of resource damage or property loss to DOI managed or influenced lands or areas of interest due to illegal activities (See "Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Performance Summary" at the end of this subactivity discussion).

During 2004, BLM's special agents and law enforcement rangers will focus on those illegal activities that threaten the public land user, communities, employees, and government or private facilities and structures located on lands administered by the BLM. The Bureau will work in cooperation and consultation with the Department of the Interior, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Justice in protecting critical infrastructure and key assets located on public lands and in providing for domestic security.

Rangers and agents will focus in 2004 on those illegal activities that damage resources and endanger the public health and safety. These activities include theft and destruction of cultural resources, minerals and energy resources, and timber, acts of arson, Wild Horse and Burro Act violations, illegal disposal and storage of hazardous and other wastes, and unauthorized recreational uses of the public lands. The Bureau continually strives to enforce motorized vehicle use restrictions that protect fragile environments, and to preserve wilderness values by

ensuring appropriate use of these areas. BLM will also work with its law enforcement partners at the State and local level to protect the public lands, to address illegal activities.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2002, BLM exceeded all of the primary output goals planned in the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement program. Much of the capability in the Law Enforcement program results from the numerous effective agreements and partnerships in place with local law enforcement organizations. In 2002, major accomplishments in the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement program included prevention of additional resource violations through the following enforcement actions:

- BLM's law enforcement officers identified and reported 17,654 incidents. This includes 7,624 incidents that were classified as Natural Health and Safety Violations, and 10,030 that were classified as Natural Resource Property Violations. The BLM took enforcement actions on 12,712 or 72% percent of those identified and reported incidents.
- A civil penalty of \$2.5 million dollars was reaffirmed for the destruction and looting of artifacts from the Elephant Mountain Cave in Nevada. The assessment is for the restoration and repair of damaged archaeological resources.
- Rangers in Oregon arrested three suspects for the theft of 500 pounds of forest products. The individuals were undocumented aliens, and were turned over to the U.S. Border Patrol.
- A Pennsylvania man pled guilty to felony theft of a fossil dinosaur from public lands. He also was assessed a \$50,000 civil judgment.
- In New Mexico, seven individuals were sentenced for felony vandalism of archaeological resources from public lands. These individuals must pay restitution to BLM, serve probation, and meet other court mandated requirements.
- Emphasis was placed on implementing components of the National Off-Highway Vehicle Strategy by taking action on 4,475 OHV-related offenses. The BLM also participated in 219 search-and-rescue operations.
- Portions of the fire prevention elements of the Department of the Interior's National Fire Plan were implemented by investigating 650 fire offenses. These efforts will continue.
- BLM Special Agents in Utah were responsible for recovering \$333,554 in suppression and rehabilitation costs of a wildland fire.
- The BLM's enforcement responsibilities were carried out under the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act by investigating 180 wild horse and burro incidents. Offenses included violations of commercial use and sale, permitting and licensing, unlawful take and possession, theft, and embezzlement.

- The BLM investigated a total of 759 drug cases, investigated 36 incidents related to illegal drug labs, and arranged for the cleanup of associated hazardous wastes. The Bureau removed 47,305 marijuana plants from public lands and seized over 2,106 pounds of processed marijuana. The BLM will work with State, local and other Federal law enforcement agencies to deal with illegal drug use on the public lands.
- The BLM's National Law Enforcement Office has been working with the Department and the Sandia Labs Project on issues related to protection of critical infrastructure and key assets located on public lands.
- The BLM coordinated 72 reimbursable law enforcement agreements with State, counties, and local law enforcement agencies. These agreements provide for the enforcement of State and local laws to protect natural resources and public land uses. These agreements also provide services such as radio dispatching, bomb disposal and hazardous material response.



Local agency assisting BLM with bomb investigation



Local, State and Federal agencies working with BLM for Public Health and Safety

- National security details and assignments accounted for over 4,600 detail days in 2002. This includes details at Bureau of Reclamation dams, the Main and South Interior Buildings, Air Marshal and Olympics details, and the St. Louis Fair.
- In 2002, the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement program exceeded targets for all of its workload measures. This increased capability resulted from the following situations:
- The law enforcement workload measures are driven by the amount of crime and incidents that are either reported to BLM or discovered by BLM law enforcement rangers while on patrol and by the priorities established within each State. Data evaluated by BLM, shows that since 1998, there has been a steady increase in the number of crimes such as vandalism, damage to property, arson and drug offenses on public lands.
- Three new output measures were established in 2002 and two significant changes occurred which affected the number of law enforcement output measures reported. The first was

that many States made enforcement of regulations related to off highway vehicles a priority. This resulted in officers being shifted away from normal patrol duties to reactive patrol within many of the Bureau's off highway vehicle areas. This resulted in a sharp increase in the number of reported warning, citations and arrests made during 2002 in these areas.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2003, the goals of the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement program include the following:

- BLM's special agents and law enforcement rangers will emphasize efforts aimed at illegal activities that threaten lives, resources and property. This includes protecting cultural and natural heritage resources, recreation sites and opportunities, energy resources, forage resources and timber products. Illegal activities that do not result in injury to persons or significant resource or property damage will be lower priorities.
- The BLM law enforcement officers will conduct investigations and eradication efforts targeted at illicit marijuana production and drug manufacturing activities that impact the public lands. The Bureau will work cooperatively and in consultation with other Federal, State, and local agencies in accomplishing Goal 5 of the President's National Drug Control Strategy: Break Foreign and Domestic Drug Sources of Supply.
- Where feasible the BLM will pursue cooperative law enforcement efforts with other relevant Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies for services to more effectively address illegal activities on public lands. The BLM works with local agencies through both reimbursable and non-reimbursable agreements.
- The BLM will continue to maintain its automated, incident-based law enforcement reporting system, which enables public land managers to track criminal activity occurring on the public lands.
- The implementation of the law enforcement reorganization and reforms for BLM are being addressed in a law enforcement strategy plan that has been prepared and will be finalized during 2003. BLM is also working on a law enforcement workload analysis and staffing plan to evaluate current and future staffing needs to address existing and evolving priorities. This staffing tool will be used to evaluate and assess options for addressing Bureau priorities.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

	2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000)	14,798	+2,595
FTE	90	+7

The 2004 budget request for the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement program is \$14,798,000 and 90 FTE, a program change of +\$2,595,000 and 7 FTE from the 2003 requested level.

Security for Critical Public and Private Infrastructure Located on Public Lands, (+\$741,000) - Additional funds will be directed to security and protection of public and private facilities on BLM managed lands that, if damaged or destroyed, could have an impact on the national security or the economy. Increased funds will contribute to the Serving Communities mission goal from the Department's Draft Strategic Plan by focusing directly on assets and law enforcement needs identified in a recent inventory of potentially vulnerable locations. Protection efforts will involve increased patrol, surveillance, and investigation along such areas as the Trans Alaska Pipeline, communication sites, dams, electrical transmission lines, oil and gas hubs, fields and pipeline corridors, and other critical assets. These enhanced efforts will be provided through a combination of additional Bureau law enforcement officers and agreements with local law enforcement agencies including the following:

- Additional BLM law enforcement personnel will be provided to those areas having priority needs for protection of critical public and private facilities and assets located on public lands. Initial evaluations have indicated that these positions would be best located in Alaska, California, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming.
- The Bureau will provide additional surveillance, investigative, and response capabilities for energy related facilities in Wyoming that encompasses an area of over 18 million acres. This need requires a combination of BLM and local and State law enforcement agencies.
- Agreements with local law enforcement agencies and departments to provide the capability to establish needed partnerships in close proximity to high-priority facilities that are often isolated and difficult for BLM personnel to monitor or quickly respond in emergency situations in Colorado, Nevada, California, and Wyoming.

Protecting People and Resources in Border Areas, (+\$2,000,000) – The increased funds would contribute to the Serving Communities mission goal from the Department's Draft Strategic Plan by providing for extended security and resource protection efforts directly affected by illegal activities along our southwest national border. This effort will be focused on correcting deficiencies identified in a recent inventory and assessment of law enforcement needs within the border regions of the West. The public lands along our southwestern border are being extensively damaged by illegal activities, including unauthorized entry and drug smuggling. This situation presents a significant danger to the users of the public lands, the local communities, Bureau employees and the fragile environments and natural resources present in these areas. The funding will provide for enhanced law enforcement capabilities, which includes additional Bureau Law Enforcement Officers and agreements with local law enforcement agencies, and cooperative efforts with other Federal agencies to improve efficiencies and enforcement efforts. These additional capabilities will provide for increased patrols, enhanced surveillance efforts, heightened public and resource protection, and improved investigative capabilities.

Specific actions that will be funded with the \$2.0 million increase include:

- Establishing an Interagency Dispatch Center in Arizona to provide dispatching services on a statewide basis for the BLM, National Park Service, Fish & Wildlife Service law enforcement, and fire and resource use for the Phoenix and Kingman areas. There has been a significant increase in the volume of drug traffic, smuggling, shootings, assaults and thefts on the public lands in this area that is the direct result of being located adjacent to the international border with Mexico. This interagency center will provide for increased efficiencies, better coordination, improved public and employee safety, and accelerated response times.



Protecting critical communication sites located on public lands



Patrolling key transportation and transmission ROWs on public lands

- Providing additional BLM law enforcement personnel in the Arizona, California and New Mexico to enhance protection of critical public and private facilities and assets located on public lands. This effort will include strengthening law enforcement in NLSC units, such as the Ironwood Forest National Monument, the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area, and the San Pedro Riparian NCA (all in Arizona) and adding law enforcement officers in the

Yuma field office. Additional agreements with local and State law enforcement agencies or departments will also be initiated in these States.



Drug smugglers arrested in OHV area located on the SW Border



Rangers investigating arson fire, stolen vehicle and undocumented aliens

Information Technology, (-\$146,000) - The Department and BLM are undertaking significant information technology reforms to: improve the management of IT investments, enhance the security of IT systems and information, and realize short and long-term efficiencies and savings. The Department is taking a corporate approach that will include consolidated purchases of hardware and software, consolidation of support functions including helpdesks, e-mail support, web services, and training. Savings will be possible by reducing, but not eliminating, IT support services at Bureau field offices and consolidating these services at the national level.

Reductions to specific BLM IT systems are also proposed. These reductions are possible because of deferring or canceling system enhancements on the Management Information System; the Federal Human Resource Information System; the Smart Card program; the Corporate Metadata Repository; the IT Enterprise Information Portal; LAWNET, which tracks law enforcement incidents and responses; Tivoli, a management tool that permits updates of software from remote locations; and Nobility, which standardizes the Bureau's efforts to automate the NEPA process.

RESOURCE PROTECTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Serving Communities**End Outcome Goal: Protect lives, resources and property.**

End Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Injury Reduction: Number of fatalities and serious injuries among workers in DOI [BLM] permitted activities.	899	872	Data Being Compiled	845	825	-20
Law Enforcement: Visitor lives lost or injuries due to illegal activities on DOI [BLM] land and in DOI [BLM] facilities; (incidents per 1,000 visitors/resident days).	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A
Improve visitor/stakeholder/partner satisfaction scores on public safety and protection of resource and property values. (BLM Measure)	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A

Intermediate Outcome Goal 2: Improve public safety and security and protect public resources from damage.

Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Public Safety and Resource Protection: Number of illegal incidents leading to damage or loss to Federal property or private property located on DOI lands or areas of interest.	--	--	1,500	1,575	1,650	+75

Primary Outputs funded by this subactivity:

	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Respond to Natural Resource/Property Incidents (number).	8,540	6,150	10,030	5,940	6,428	+488
Respond to Public Health/Safety Incidents (number).	7,330	6,010	7,620	4,920	5,592	+672
Conduct Law Enforcement Investigations (number).	10,960	5,980	12,710	6,275	6,910	+635

A sharp increase in the number of reported warning, citations and arrests made during 2001 and 2002 were a result of a shift of emphasis to off highway vehicle violations. In 2003 and 2004, the BLM plan reflect a normal level of activity.

Activity: Resource Protection**Subactivity: Hazard Management and Resource Restoration****SUBACTIVITY SUMMARY (\$000)**

	2002 Actual Amount	2003 Estimate Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2004 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2003 Amount
\$(000)	16,687	16,814	+146	-234	16,726	-88
FTE	127	121	0	0	121	0

2004 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2004 budget request for Hazard Management and Resource Restoration is \$16,726,000 and 121 FTE.

The hazard management and resource restoration program supports the Serving Communities and Resource Protection mission goals from the Department's Draft Strategic Plan by protecting lives, resources and property; and improving the health of landscapes and watershed. Key intermediate outcome measures include increasing the percent of BLM facilities rated in good safety, health, and environmental conditions. Cleanup of contaminated sites resulting from past uses of public land contributes to the Department's Resource Protection Goal. Cleanup of illegally dumped hazardous materials, emergency planning, and mitigation of physical hazards contribute to the Department's Serving Communities mission goal. (See the Hazard Management and Resource Restoration performance summary at the end of this subactivity.)

BLM is required to comply with Federal and State environmental laws at BLM facilities. BLM also has authority under Federal law to cleanup hazardous materials and physical hazards on public lands in order to reduce risks to public land visitors, employees, and surrounding communities. In addition, BLM is required to carry out or provide support for emergency preparedness and response activities impacting public land or BLM facilities. BLM consults and cooperates to the maximum extent with nearby communities and local and State officials in carrying out these program duties.

An indicator of BLM's performance in achieving the Department's Resource Protection goal is to increase the amount of contaminated sites remediated on public land. BLM achieves this goal by:

- Cleaning up contaminated lands that pose direct risks to human health and the environment.

- Consulting and cooperating with communities and State and local regulatory agencies to leverage funding and to respond to community needs and concerns.
- Reducing the use of appropriated funds for cleanup of contaminated lands by searching for parties responsible for contamination on public lands and either seeking their participation in cleanup efforts or recovering government costs.
- Monitoring and maintaining sites that have been restored.



Illegally dumped hazardous waste on public land.

In achieving the Department's Serving Communities goal, BLM measures performance by the mitigation of physical and chemical hazards. BLM achieves this goal by:

- Responding in a timely and effective manner to incidences of illegal dumping of hazardous materials on public land.
- Mitigating and responding to hazards on lands near expanding urban centers in the West and in areas that receive heavy recreational use.
- Preparing and responding to hazards, disasters, and emergencies using current risk management methodologies.

In addition BLM must maintain and update internal All-Hazards and Emergency Management plans and support Departmental initiatives in emergency management coordination.

Hazardous Materials - The BLM is increasingly being faced with instances of environmental contamination of public lands. Environmental investigations and remediation actions for contamination problems are expensive and resource intensive; therefore, the BLM continues to inventory and assess hazardous materials sites for risk to determine the need and immediacy for cleanup. Where the BLM can identify responsible parties who have caused contamination on public land, the Bureau will use appropriate authorities to require these polluters to bear the burden of cleanup. Expansion of western cities has resulted in contaminated sites that were once in remote or rural locations being surrounded by suburban and urban development. An increasing number of these contaminated sites located on public land are of concern to the surrounding communities. More people moving into expanding western communities have resulted in increased hazardous material use, and consequently an increase in illegal dumping of hazardous materials on the BLM-administered lands. Dumping of hazardous waste from illegal drug laboratories that produce methamphetamine continues to steadily grow.

Hazards - In recent years, a growing number of natural hazards such as hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, snow loads, land and mud slides, and windstorms have damaged the BLM's lands, resources, and facilities. In addition, a variety of physical and environmental hazards,

including dam failures, oil spills from pipelines and tankers, explosions at abandoned facilities, unexploded ordnance, and structural and vehicular fires, continue to pose immediate threats to people or the environment. The BLM also faces a number of hazards that pose serious risks to visitors to public lands, such as rock overhangs, caves, mine shafts and adits, cast-away equipment, and abandoned structures. Bureau employees will continue to be provided the appropriate training and tools they need to handle response operations, and management planning will also be conducted for all facilities so that when emergencies and hazardous situations do occur, there is a planned response, including coordination with other government agencies.

Increased recreational activities on the BLM's lands in rapidly expanding urban areas are putting visitors at greater risk of encountering physical safety hazards left from past industrial and military operations on the BLM's lands. Hazards from past mining operations are a significant problem for the BLM. Open adits, deep vertical shafts, and unsafe buildings result in accidents every year where people fall into shafts, fall off structures, or enter old mine workings that have crumbling supports or are filled with methane gas.

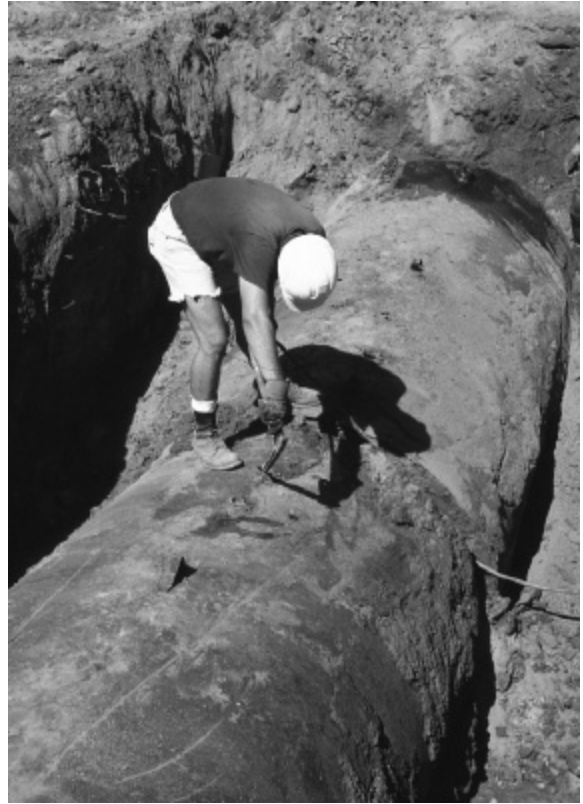
In 2004, significant planned accomplishments within Hazard Management and Resource Restoration will include the following contaminated site characterizations and cleanups and mitigations of physical hazards:

Site Name	State	Description of Action
Nixon Fork	AK	Remove and properly dispose of hazardous materials and petroleum products at an abandoned mine.
Big Bend	CA	Final cleanup of a Leaking Underground Fuel Storage Tank polluting the Colorado River.
North Barstow	CA	Cleanup of an illegal disposal area for hazardous materials.
Laue/Luke Sites	CA	Cleanup of mill site claim where occupancy has resulted in dangerous structures and chemical storage.
Abandoned Mine Physical Safety Hazards	CA	Mitigate safety hazards at abandoned mines located in or near popular recreation areas.
Mosby Refinery	MT	Landfarming of petroleum contaminated soils.
Carson City Cleanups	NV	Illegal dump at abandoned mine: Mullen Pass. Hazardous materials abandoned at a mine claim: Rattlesnake Mine. Solid waste and physical hazards left on mill claim: Trento.
Chronic Dump Sites	OR	Illegal dump sites with chronic and repetitive disposal will be removed.
Ralston Processing Gas Plant	WY	Asbestos abatement at abandoned gas plant.
South Pass	WY	Mitigation of physical safety hazards at abandoned mines in a historic mining district.

2002 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Hazard Management and Resource Restoration program priorities and emphasis in 2002 included:

- The BLM investigated and assessed 695 sites for contamination and 459 sites for other hazards.
- The BLM cleaned up 208 contaminated sites and mitigated 352 other hazards and 536 physical safety hazards at abandoned mines. The BLM also monitored 156 sites that were cleaned up in previous years.
- The BLM evaluated 28 sites for cost recovery and referred 15 sites to law enforcement or the Department's Solicitors for enforcement or cost recovery.
- BLM began characterization and removal of the leaking underground fuel storage tank and surrounding soil contamination at the Big Bend Concession on the Colorado River in California. This tank was used in the past for fueling pleasure boats using the river. The concessionaire is in bankruptcy and BLM was ordered to conduct a cleanup by the California Water Quality Board. BLM is conducting the cleanup in order to protect the environment and will pursue the responsible parties for cost recovery. BLM will continue work at the site in 2003 with further characterization and removal of contamination.
- A removal of cyanide contaminated soils and tailings was conducted at the Veta Grande Mine in Nevada. This mine was abandoned by the operator, leaving cyanide contamination in impoundments and ponds. Concerns about potential groundwater contamination and the presence of drinking water wells in the vicinity prompted BLM to conduct this cleanup to protect the health of the nearby residents.
- A bat gate was installed at the Frerichs adit in Deadwood, South Dakota. This abandoned mine is located 50 yards from a popular campground in the Black Hills. The bat gate



Preparations to pull leaking underground storage tank at the Big Bend Concession along the Colorado River.

prevents people from entering this dangerous old mine, while still allowing bats to enter a mine that they use for habitat. The bat gate will help prevent injuries and deaths to public land visitors.

2003 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2003, planned accomplishments of the Hazard Management and Resource Restoration program will include the following site characterization, cleanup, and mitigation of hazards:

2003 SPECIAL CLEANUP FUND PROJECTS

Site Name	State	Description of action to be taken
Red Devil Aboveground Storage Tanks	AK	Above ground fuel tanks at contaminated mercury retort site to be drained and demolished, and contaminated soils removed.
Boston Hill	NM	Remove safety hazards at an abandoned mine.
I & W South	NM	Cleanup oil field tank bottom waste.
Old Las Cruces Landfill	NM	Proper closure of a landfill surrounded by development in Las Cruces.
Glass Buttes	OR	Removal of mercury waste from a retort for recycling.
Illegal Dump/ Occupancy Cleanup and Underground Storage Tanks	OR	Removal and monitoring of leaking underground storage tanks at BLM facilities and removal of illegal dumps.
Abandoned Mine Safety Hazards	NV	Funding for the Nevada Division of Minerals under an Assistance Agreement to block access or provide warning to abandoned mine entry.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

2004 PROGRAM CHANGES

	2004 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000)	16,726	-234
FTE	121	0

The 2004 budget request for Hazard Management and Resource Restoration is \$16,726,000 and 121 FTE, a program change of -\$234,000 from the 2003 enacted level.

Information Technology, (-\$234,000) The Department and BLM are undertaking significant information technology reforms to: improve the management of IT investments, enhance the security of IT systems and information, and realize short and long-term efficiencies and savings. The Department is taking a corporate approach that will include consolidated purchases of hardware and software, consolidation of support functions including helpdesks, e-mail support, web services, and training. Savings will be possible by reducing, but not eliminating, IT support services at Bureau field offices and consolidating these services at the national level.

Reductions to specific BLM IT systems are also proposed. These reductions are possible because of deferring or canceling system enhancements on the Management Information System; the Federal Human Resource Information System; the Smart Card program; the Corporate Metadata Repository; the IT Enterprise Information Portal; LAWNET, which tracks law enforcement incidents and responses; Tivoli, a management tool that permits updates of software from remote locations; and Nobility, which standardizes the Bureau's efforts to automate the NEPA process

HAZARD MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE RESTORATION PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

DOI Strategic Goal: Serving Communities						
End Outcome Goal: Protect lives, resources and property.						
	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Improve visitor/stakeholder/partner satisfaction scores on public safety and protection of resource and property values. (BLM Measure)	48%	--	55%	60%	60%	+0
Intermediate Outcome Goal 2: Improve public safety and security and protect public resources from damage.						
Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Facility Compliance: Increase percent of BLM organizational units rated in good Safety, Health, and Environmental condition (CASHE, BLM Measure).	50%	55%	66%	68%	70%	+2.0%
Facility Compliance: Increase % of CASHE findings corrected within 18 months of discovery. (BLM Measure)	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A
Mitigate Hazards: Percent of physical and chemical hazards mitigated to ensure visitor or public safety (e.g., percent mines, percent dams).	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A
Primary Outputs funded by this subactivity:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Assess Other Hazard Sites (Non Hazmat or AML).	400	302	460	450	425	-25
Mitigate Other Hazards (Non Hazmat or AML).	350	249	350	390	350	-40

HAZARD MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE RESTORATION PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Protection**

End Outcome Goal: Improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources that are DOI managed or influenced in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allotment and use of water.

Intermediate Outcome Goal 1: Restore and maintain proper function to watersheds and landscapes.

Intermediate Outcome Measures:	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Land Contamination: Percent of known contaminated sites remediated on DOI [BLM] managed land.	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Establish Baseline	Establish Initial Target	N/A
Primary Outputs funded by this subactivity: *	2001 Actual	2002 Plan	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2004 Proposed	Change in Performance (2003 to 2004)
Assess Hazardous Materials Sites.	770	467	695	700	700	+0
Respond to Hazardous Materials Risk Sites.	180	163	210	200	200	+0
Monitor and Maintain Hazardous Materials & NRDAR Sites.	160	127	155	125	125	+0
Evaluate PRP's for Cost Avoidance/Recovery.	40	26	28	45	25	-20
Process Hazardous Materials Cost Avoidance/Recovery Cases.	12	10	15	14	14	+0
* Hazardous Material outputs are based on incidents reported which may vary year to year.						